

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, five cents per week, or \$2.50 per annum, in advance. Single copies of the Herald are sent free of charge to any part of Great Britain, or to any part of the Continent, both by the Atlantic and the Pacific routes. The Herald is sent by the Atlantic route to all parts of Europe, and by the Pacific route to all parts of Asia, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands.

THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or \$2 per annum.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, consisting of important news, selected from any quarter of the world, is sent to the Editors of the Herald, and is published in the Herald, and in the Continental and European Editions.

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JOHN PRINTING, second hand business, cheapness and dispatch.

Volume XLIV. No. 360

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Italian Opera—Tonight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—SCHOOLMASTER—THEATRE—COMEDY—TODAY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—OUR MISS—MRS. SUTHERLAND—TODAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—RULING PASSION—TODAY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—DOR—HUSKIN AND WATKINS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—WORLD AND STAGE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—VINDIC—SCHOOLMASTER—LITIGIOUS FRIEND.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Afternoon and Evening—FIDELITY DETACHMENT—HARVEST CHAMBER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 414 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—RECEIVED AT 10.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway—BULLFIGHT, SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—HIGH, LOW, JACK.

New York, Monday, September 19, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the great increase of our advertising business, we are compelled to ask our advertising friends to come to our aid and help us to get our paper to press. This they can accomplish by sending in their advertisements as early as possible in the day and evening as possible. All advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock at night. Those handed in after that hour will have to take their chance as regards classification.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, will leave Boston on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to-morrow morning, at twelve o'clock, to go by railroad, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, to go by steamer.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:

LONDON:—Sampson Low, Son &amp; Co., 41, Ludgate Hill. Lansing, Starr &amp; Co., 74, King William street.

PARIS:—Lansing, Baldwin &amp; Co., 8, place de la Bourse. LANSING, BROWN &amp; Co., No. 9, Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10, Exchange street, East. HAYES:—Lansing, Baldwin &amp; Co., 21, Rue Cornelle.

HAMBURG:—De Chapeauvieux &amp; Co.

The contents of the European Edition of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of the publication.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The United States mail steamship Star of the West, Captain Harrison, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The New York Weekly Herald—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool for this port, for the safety of which serious apprehensions were entertained, arrived this morning about three o'clock.

The Borussia arrived at this port early yesterday morning from Hamburg and Southampton. She left the last named harbor on the 4th inst., so that her arrival is four days later than the news by the Ocean Queen.

Cottons closed in London on the evening of the 3d inst. at 9 1/2—A slight decline from the quotations of the previous day. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week \$1,844,095, half the amount withdrawn being sent to China.

Cotton was well maintained in Liverpool on the 2d, and some descriptions advanced one-eighth of a penny per pound. Flour continued very dull.

The political news by the Borussia is not very important. Nothing definite was known about the proceedings in the Zurich Diplomatic Conference. The latest reports state that the new boundary of the Lombardo-Sardinian kingdom was under discussion, and that it was likely the proceedings would drag on to the end of the present month. A Prussian envoy had arrived at the scene of council. In the meantime Italy remained in a very troubled and excited state; all parties anxiously expecting the result of the deliberations of France, Austria, and Sardinia, no one seemed willing to take any decided action. The deputation which was about to proceed to Turin, in order to offer the united crown of Tuscany and Modena to Victor Emmanuel, had been countermanded, and many persons thought that in the end the Emperor Napoleon would be bestowed on the Princess Clothilde, daughter of the Sardinian King, her husband, Prince Napoleon, enjoying the title of "Prince Consort."

The troops of the Pope were preparing to engage the soldiery of the Provisional government of the Legations at Rimini, and a battle was daily expected. Should His Holiness be victorious, the Grand Duke of Modena would be restored, but if the Pope is beaten his chances are gone forever.

Pius the Ninth was very ill, and confined to the palace from erysipelas.

Doctor Smithurst, who was convicted of poisoning Miss Banks, near London, and sentenced to be hanged, had been respited by the Queen.

Captain Halpin, of the Galway steamer Argo, had been suspended by the Naval Investigating Board for his conduct in connection with the loss of that vessel off Newfoundland.

Spain was actively preparing to chastise the Moors for their late attacks on the Queen's people. The trade strikes still continued in London, the men receiving large supplies of money and very able and popular support from many leading men. An "anti-strike" party had been formed amongst the great capitalists and employers having Mr. Collett at its head.

The steamship De Soto arrived here from Havana yesterday morning, with advices dated on the 13th instant. There was nothing doing in either sugar or molasses for a week, and no reliable quotations were given. Exchange was very dull. On New York it was at three to five per cent premium. Freight had not improved. The Captain General

having appointed a shipping master for the port of Havana of his own choosing, entirely overlooking the nominations made by the Consuls of the United States and England, it was thought that some official trouble would ensue in that department. There was still a good deal of excitement in financial and commercial circles relative to the position and action of the Bank of Havana and the money market in general. A serious fire had occurred at Guanabacoa. The city of Havana was more healthy, but not perfectly free from fever. An Opera company had opened at the Tacon theatre. It was hoped that the duty on American flour would be much reduced, and an agitation for the importation of frame houses free of duty was in progress.

Advices from Mexico, dated in Mexico City on the 31st of August and in Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. have been received. Miramon was still preparing for the campaign to be opened when the rainy season ended, from which he expected great results. General Garza was at Tamaulipas and General Degollado at San Luis, collecting war material.

Letters from Saint Domingo City of the 20th of August inform us that in the official *Gaceta* there is a decree from the Vice President of the republic, who is charged with the executive power, granting an amnesty to all political offenders and allowing them to return to their country.

We have received advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 27th of August, giving full details of the recent negro riots on the north side of the island. Although the outbreaks had been suppressed, there was great fear entertained that there would be a recurrence of the sanguinary and seditious scenes in other parts of the island. The Baptist preachers were on all sides preaching up resistance to the authorities, and calling upon their followers to avenge the blood of their fallen compatriots. The colonists were anxious to have more troops, even if they have to support them.

The advices we elsewhere publish from Beneguila to the 25th of August, are interesting. The tables were being turned upon the rebels in every direction, and in more than ten engagements they were defeated by the government troops. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the country, and it was confidently hoped that in another month a great part, if not the whole of the republic, would be pacified.

The United States steam vessel Governor Floyd, built for the government to ply between the fortifications at Sandy Hook and New York, was on Saturday forcibly taken possession of by one of her builders and towed to Williamsburg, on the plea that she was not paid for. Marshal Rynders, according to instructions, replevined the vessel, and had her conveyed to the United States barge office. It seems that the builder was rather fast in his proceedings, having demanded payment before it was due, as the vessel is still in an unfinished state.

The riot of the men employed on the Bergen tunnel was brought to a close yesterday. The military, under the command of General Hatfield, marched to the place where the obstructions were placed on the Erie Railroad, and under their protection a detailed force removed the obstructions, after some resistance by the rioters. Some sixty or seventy of the most prominent among the rioters were arrested and lodged in Hudson county jail. A report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

We give elsewhere further details of the damage done by the equinoctial storm of Saturday. On Long Island great damage was done by the unroofing of houses, injury of barns, and the ruin of their contents.

The Potomac river is represented as very high, and the water still rising. The wharves at Georgetown are overflowed, and fears are entertained of serious damage.

The lecture announced to have been delivered last Sunday by the Rev. J. H. Hatch, on the "Philosophy and Progress of Sunday Laws," but which was unavoidably postponed, was delivered to a large and attentive audience yesterday morning at Hope Chapel, Broadway. The discourse was brief, but pungent and argumentative. The lecturer very ably reviewed the history of the Sunday laws and the causes that had brought them into operation, showing most conclusively that they were founded upon the Mosaic code and the necessities of the Church of Rome. The views so plainly held in the Herald, as well as those taken by the late mammoth meeting, were fully sustained by the researches of the lecturer. At the conclusion of the discourse a rather animated discussion took place on the subject of the lecture, and it was pretty plainly to be seen from the general scope of the discussion that men's minds are being fully awakened to the common sense view of the subject, while the misty ideas of the Puritanical sects are being rapidly dispersed.

Agreeably to advertisement in the daily papers, the Rev. Charles E. Harris, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, preached in the morning to the text "Search the Scriptures," John, chap. v., verse 39, very ably, and in the evening to a very crowded house, or rather church, on the subject "A plea for the Sabbath in America." His denunciations of Voltaire, Rousseau, &c., were very emphatic.

A largely attended meeting took place last evening at No. 155 Bowery, at which the Sunday question was freely and fully discussed. The meeting was lively and interesting, but our report of it has to give place to other important matter.

The equinoctial blow, with the heavy fall of rain experienced on Saturday, tended to interfere with outdoor business and to check transactions in some branches of commerce. Fears were expressed that should the recent cold weather and the storm of Saturday have extended over the cotton regions of the South that their effects would prove quite unfavorable. The autumn weather of last year was remarkably fine and late, and no such condition of it as the present was experienced here so early in the season. Not only the yield of cotton, but also that of tobacco, are liable to be affected by early frost and storms, and a good deal of anxiety exists with persons in the trade to learn the effects of the late change of temperature and of the storm of yesterday upon the growing crop, which, owing to a late spring, are said in many sections to be quite backward. The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales, 1,600 of which consisted of New Orleans strict middling at 12 1/2 c. We, however, have no change to notice in our regular quotations, at which the market closed firm. Owing to the storm the sales of flour were limited, and common grades of State and Western were easier, while extra brands were unchanged. Southern flour was without alteration in price, while sales were moderate. Wheat was inactive and prices without change of moment. Pork was scarce and held above the views of buyers. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$15 1/2 c., and prime at \$16 1/2 c. The prevailing storm interrupted transactions in sugar. The market was firm, however, while sales were confined to about 150 hogs. Cuba muscovado and seven hogs. Porto Rico. Coffee was quiet; no sales of moment transpired. Freight was firm, while engagements were light.

THE RUM OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—Having failed to secure a bid from either the republicans or the democracy, the managers of the rum of the Know Nothing faction of this State have hit upon a notable expedient for carrying out their November election. Their plan is to adopt a part of the republican State ticket and a part of the democratic, and thus show that both those parties are at the mercy of the Americans. Very well. The American State Convention, which will be required to cut out this work, will meet at Utica on Wednesday (the day after to-morrow), and we hope that the brethren will have a good time. We fear, however, that the dark lantern is snuffed out, and that the last remains of the late great American party of this State will be flattered away in November under the pressure of Seward's "irrepressible conflict" on the

one hand, and the ruffianism which, on the other hand, controls the movements of the democracy. And so, with regard to Know Nothingism, we expect to get on Wednesday the funeral proceedings from Utica, including a moving eulogy from Booby Brooks or General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs.

Wise and Douglas—Probable Overthrow of the Convention System of President Making.

The impression is gaining ground that Mr. Douglas must inevitably be an independent or stump candidate for the next Presidency. He has laid down his ultimatum to the Charleston Convention. He will not accept the nomination of that body without his platform, nor can it be supposed that he will consent to support any other nomination upon any other platform. He has taken his ground. He has committed his friends. He cannot recede. He cannot surrender. The issue is thus reduced to the submission or resistance of the Convention. Nor do we think that it requires any gift of prophecy to predict the result. The South will be inflexibly opposed to both the man and his hobby; and the Convention will be compelled to repudiate both in order to preserve a semblance of the nationality of the party.

Thus we may safely assume that Mr. Douglas and his platform will be thrown out of the Charleston Convention. And what then? He cannot submit without falling back from the position of a leader to a private in the ranks. He will not do this. It is no part of his program. He will become an independent Northern democratic candidate. We believe that all his magazine essays, pamphlets and stump speeches of the last six or eight months, have been directed to this end, and in view of the chances on his part of carrying the Presidential election into Congress as one of the three highest candidates from the Electoral Colleges. It is impossible to give any other rational construction than this to the extensive and expensive electioneering system in which Mr. Douglas is now so actively engaged. He is mustering, recruiting and organizing his forces—first, for a vigorous fight in the Convention, and secondly, for an active campaign against the Convention. And so, after the fashion of Martin Van Buren's rebellion of 1848, we may set down Mr. Douglas as an independent Northern democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

Gov. Wise, as a Southern aspirant, upon an impracticable Southern ultra platform, is in a similar position. He, too, has forewarned the Charleston Convention that his peculiar platform, tantamount to a Congressional slave code for the Territories, must be adopted, or that there will be a Southern rebellion against the "time-honored usages of the party." But as the Convention can no more venture to submit to the dictation of Wise than to the instructions of Douglas, the former will be left in the same condition as the latter. We apprehend, too, from the dashing intemperance and fearless independence of the Virginia Governor, that he would like nothing better than a plausible excuse to take the stump as an independent Southern democrat against Douglas and his Northern supporters of slavery sovereignty, and in the teeth of any half-way or two-faced contrivances of the Charleston Convention.

Thus, apprehending that the labors of the Convention to reunite and harmonize and control the democratic party, and the spoils and plunder of the federal government, will result in a dissolution of the party and a scrub race for the next Presidency, we may begin to congratulate the country upon the fact that we are in reality upon the threshold of a great and glorious revolution. We see that this Convention system of President-making has had its day—it is falling to pieces, and must come to the ground. Granted that the motives of Wise and Douglas in this connection are entirely selfish, they are yet entitled to the credit of revealing the rottenness and the weakness of the party despotism of these National Conventions. It is to their experience, and their knowledge of the despicable jugglery and trickery of these Conventions, that we are indebted for the stand which each has taken in regard to the succession.

In this view, between Douglas and Wise, this Convention system at Charleston will probably suffer the same fate as that of the old Congressional caucus nominating system of 1824. In that year Crawford was the regular caucus nominee, and Jackson, Adams and Clay, were independent candidates. Thus the election was thrown into the House, Crawford being the lowest of the three candidates carried up, Jackson the highest, and Adams the second. But the outside, or fourth candidate, Mr. Clay, decided the election through the coalition of his party in the House with the party of Adams. From that day and against that coalition we may date the practical organization of the present democratic party.

The National Convention system of President making, however, was first brought into requisition for the benefit of Van Buren for Vice President, against Calhoun, in 1832, and the first damaging blow against this system was from the same Van Buren against the Baltimore Convention of '48. The effect of that blow was very suggestive; but it was too early to be followed up. But the democratic nomination of 1852 resulted in an administration which would have put an end to the Convention system but for the saving interposition of Mr. Buchanan. Now we perceive, with the retirement of Mr. Buchanan from the arena, that the Charleston Convention will most probably be the last of the democratic party, and the last effort of this sort to forestall a free election by the people.

We count upon a scrub race in 1860, with four candidates in the field, as in 1824, and an election by the House of Representatives. And we are gratified at this prospect, for between a National Convention of irresponsible political gamblers, vagabonds and loafers, and the responsible representatives of the people in Congress, who would not prefer the latter as the agents to decide the election of the President of the United States?

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.—From the news received by the Borussia from Europe, and which will be found elsewhere in our columns, we learn that a representative from Prussia had arrived at Zurich, in order to take a part in the Conference. If Prussia sends a representative there, perhaps England and Russia and other nations will consent to do so, and the consequence will be that the Conference will gradually merge into a Congress, the very consummation which Russia desires. A Congress will perhaps be more successful, and make some settlement of the question, good or bad.

OUR PRESIDENTIAL LIST.—GENERAL SCOTT AMONG THE SMALL FRY.—In connection with the appointment of General Scott for the delicate duty of maintaining our territorial rights on the Pacific coast, and our present relations of peace with England at the same time, we have spoken of him as the great pacificator. Nor can we recur to his important services in this character, running through a period of half a century, nor can we reflect a moment upon the sound patriotic national principles which have always governed him as a public man, without being impressed with the superiority of his claims to the Presidency over those of all the little mousing politicians and mischief-making sectional Presidential aspirants of the day.

Thus, taking General Scott as the standard of our judgment, Seward dwindles down to the pitiful proportions of a sectional demagogue, and Wise, Davis and Senator Brown, in the South, and Douglas on the stump in the West, may all be properly stowed away in the same basket. Nor do our democratic Presidential aspirants of New York stand in a much better position; for, while we find Horatio Seymour offering incense at the shrine of Duncombe in the Northwest, we find Daniel S. Dickinson at Syracuse consenting to play the ignoble part of whitewasher to the unscrupulous Regency gamblers for the Charleston Convention. Among all such mere peddling and drivelling politicians, whose claims, hopes and purposes are limited to their party caucuses and the trickery of their party managers, General Scott towers aloft like a giant among the pigmies.

We still believe, too, that if his name were actively started for the Presidency, in behalf of the great independent conservative body of the people, he would still be found young enough and strong enough to run all our little politicians and demagogues off the track. It is only upon some such man of mark, whose patriotism is as broad as the Union, and whose history is his best platform, that the independent patriotic men of the North and South can unite in 1860; but, with such a man, they can surely control the result of the campaign. The democracy have such a man in Mr. Buchanan; but he has withdrawn from the fight. Where have they another competent to fill his place, and where have the opposition another qualified to stand as a substitute for General Scott?

The Peace Mission for General Scott—Consolidating Claims to the San Juan Island.

The administration has become apprehensive that the conflicting claims of the American and British governments to the island of San Juan in the Straits of Fuca, may possibly lead to a collision which might involve both governments in hostilities. General Harney has given proof of his resolve to hold the island against all opposing claims, while on the other hand Governor Douglas, of British Columbia, appears to be equally resolved to make the claim of his government prevail. Harney is impetuous, and Douglas is obstinate, and hence the danger of collision is imminent. The island is held by a detachment of our troops, but several British armed vessels are cruising around it, not only prepared to land an armed force there but to resist the landing of any more American troops. Such a condition of things is, to say the least, dangerous; and it is an eminently wise measure on the part of our government to despatch Lieutenant General Scott to the scene of difficulty.

It is not the first time that General Scott's talents as a pacificator have been brought into play in the service of the country. In 1832 he was selected by General Jackson to go to South Carolina to put down the nullification movement, which threatened to involve the peace and perpetuity of the Union. In this service everything depended upon his prudence and discretion. His difficult and delicate mission was executed with the utmost success. Six years afterwards, when the movement of the Canadian patriots was causing so much excitement, General Scott was sent to the Niagara frontier, with instructions to defend our own territory, if necessary, against invasion, or to maintain peace throughout the borders. Perhaps it is not too much to say that it was chiefly owing to his influence and exertions that open hostilities did not break out between England and the United States. In the summer of the same year (1838) he was sent to the Southwest to direct the removal of the Cherokee Indians to the far West, and when he returned from the successful discharge of that mission he found that his services as a pacificator were required by the government on the northeastern frontier. The difficulty in regard to that frontier had become so great and menacing that President Van Buren announced in his message the peace of the two Congresses that two nations were daily and imminently endangered. On this service he was brought into contact with Sir John Harvey, an English officer, whose acquaintance he had made years before, in the war of 1812, and who was the Governor of New Brunswick. Their mutual friendship, and the wise and conciliatory course which General Scott pursued, dispelled the danger, and the Aroostook difficulty was settled without resort to arms.

President Buchanan, therefore, in despatching General Scott to San Juan, gives to the English government the highest evidence of his desire to avoid the danger of drifting into hostilities. It is an assurance of the pacific intentions of our government in the matter. Governor Douglas has, on several occasions, manifested a strong dislike to Americans. When, for instance, the Fraser river gold fever was raging, a year since, he resorted to every means to throw impediments in the way of our countrymen, unmindful of the full liberty which had been extended to British subjects in the California mines. It will not be his fault if a collision does not take place; but we hope that General Scott will be there in time to prevent any such unpleasant occurrence. We believe that our claim is a just and indefeasible one; but at the same time we are aware that the terms of the treaty of 1846 are so far from being specific that neither government can clearly establish its legal claim to the sovereignty of the island. It is a matter which should be amicably discussed and arranged between the two governments; and if that of Great Britain is as desirous of closing all open questions between us as it expresses itself, this question of the Washington boundary line will soon be set at rest for ever.

In the mean time our government is acting most prudently in placing the matter in the hands of General Scott. The General sets out to-morrow in the steamship North Star. His readiness to depart at a few days' notice on this long journey of six or seven thousand miles, arriving at his place of destination after the rigorous winter of that region has set in, shows that, politicians to the contrary notwithstanding, the General is not yet too old for the Presidency.

The Bergen Tunnel Riots—The Evil and its Remedy.

The recent proceedings at the Bergen tunnel, on the line of the Erie Railroad, are eminently worthy of deep consideration by every good citizen, and the remedy for the existing evil should be at once sought.

We do not allude alone to the high-handed proceedings of the workmen when we speak of the existing evil. They are wrong, and cannot produce good to the sufferers. But they do not constitute the whole of the evil. There is much antecedent to these proceedings, which are in fact results only, that is as much a part of the evil as the proceedings of the barricaded at Bergen. We allude to the infamous system pursued by the corporate companies, of which the Erie is a type, and the contractors who do its work. The Erie Railroad claims to be a work of great public utility, and its managers have proceeded in its construction, coolly sacrificing everybody that had anything to do with it. First, the private stockholders, capitalists, widows, orphans, every one that invested a cent in it were despoiled; then the State was sucked in for three millions of dollars; and then a new plan of attack was laid against those who wished to lay by their earnings in some safe investment in the shape of mortgage bonds. By this combined system of fraud, called in Wall street financiering, a work whose market value to-day does not exceed fourteen million of dollars, has cost somebody very nearly forty millions.

If the widows and orphans who have been despoiled, the capitalists who have been cheated, and the honest voters who have been taxed and swindled by the Erie Railroad system, could be all at one place, contemplating their own and each other's wrongs at the same time, and the Bergen tunnel laborers have been, they too would have barricaded the road, and mobbed the managers if they could find them. The case of the laborer is still more hard than that of the capitalist. By their labor they live, and yet, through the store order system, they lose half its value in the purchases they are thus compelled to make. Hundreds are gathered together to work nominally at a dollar or a dollar and a half a day. A store is established in the neighborhood, and instead of receiving their wages in money, they must take orders for goods. There they must take, as it is alleged, bacon, bread and boots at prices far above what they can be purchased for anywhere else. Oppressed by poverty the laborers have accepted this unwillingly, but yet without resistance. But when, at the end of the fortnight or the month, pay-day comes and even the contractor's store is closed against them, it is not at all strange that rather than lie down in the ditch and there starve, they should resort to such means as are within their power to obtain the life they have earned by their labor. This statement of the condition of the laborer is, however, emphatically denied by the contractor in another column; but we give the two statements in order that there may be no injustice to either party.

We do not mean in these remarks to justify the resort to violence by defrauded or starving laborers, but our object is to draw the attention of the community to the true causes of the evil, and to point out the remedy. It is of little use to preach a moral respect for the law to hundreds of starving or excited men, and still less useful to shoot them down because they are hungry and demand their wages. The remedy to be applied should be applied beforehand by proper legislation to govern corporations and contractors. In England they have been obliged to abolish, by act of Parliament, the system of paying wages in store orders; and our laws in regard to sham corporations are far too loose. Instead, therefore, of calling out the militia to force the laborer to stand and be cheated, it would be well for those who claim to be public servants, and ask for popular support, to look for the legislative remedy for the true causes of these workmen's riots.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

FROM OUR SOUTH-EASTERN CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN MEN'S L. RAQUE—THE NEW YORK CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1859.

A messenger was dispatched this evening with instructions from Gen. Scott. Our government has left the old bare margin for his future action, relying upon his good judgment and wise counsel in adjusting and settling the existing differences between the two governments. Gen. Scott's willingness to accept, this difficult and arduous task has greatly relieved the administration, and they look upon a favorable and happy termination of this at present embarrassing and serious question.

Mr. Campbell, Boundary Commissioner, who has been engaged for upwards of two years in arranging the boundary in dispute, had before him the full and entire views of our government upon the subject, and the administration supposed had nearly arranged the whole matter, when intelligence of Gen. Harney's seizure of the island of San Juan reached Washington. The administration are somewhat at a loss to know what to do, inasmuch as they have not heard one word from Mr. Campbell since the difficulty arose.

Ex-Senator Cooper's cheap postage and protection manifesto has produced no little sensation among the President making politicians here from different parts of the country. In an Iron Mon's League, which he recommends, they recognize a new power in the middle States; which, if properly organized, is capable of holding in check the sectional disorganizing parties of the day, perhaps of dictating the nomination and election of the President in 1860. They hope, however, ironmasters will not have the political sagacity to act upon the suggestion.

Postmaster General Holt will leave here to-morrow for Kentucky, and will be absent for two weeks.

The administration are congratulating themselves upon the happy termination of the New York Convention. The course of Governor Dickinson in pouring oil upon troubled waters is heartily commended by the President. Dickinson's stock is considerably above par.

Judge Douglas arrived here last evening.

The European News via Halifax.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1859.

The Judge before whom a motion was brought for an injunction against the American Telegraph Company in the matter of the European news, received via Halifax and Sackville yesterday, postponed his final decision until Tuesday next, but his remarks indicated that when made it would be adverse to the plaintiffs, who are endeavoring to force the American Company to delay the press report until after private parties shall have been put in possession of the news.

The Gale at the Eastward.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1859.

The Northeast gale during the last night was very severe, but we hear of only one marine disaster. The schooner N. L. Wasson of Brockville, Maine, was driven ashore on Nantasket and bilged; the crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. At about noon to-day the weather cleared up.

The several steamboat trains from New York Saturday afternoon, arrived in Boston to-day. They were somewhat detained by the storm.

The steamer Empire State from Fall River last night for New York, was at Newport at twelve o'clock to-day.

Freshet in the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1859.

The Potomac river is very high, and there is much danger from drift. No serious damage has yet occurred, but the water is still rising, and fears are entertained for locks Nos. 4 and 5 of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The warehouse of the New York Steamship Company is in jeopardy, and the wharves in Georgetown are overflowed.

Marine Disasters.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 18, 1859.

A brig, name unknown, with a cargo of plaster, which has been ashore, is towing up; another brig also unknown, in ballast, is ashore twelve miles below here.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FARMINGTON, Sept. 18—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship Nova Scotian, now about due, with Liverpool advices to the 6th inst.

Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 17, 1859.

The schooner Alexander, of Rockaway, has been seized in Northampton county for violation of the inspection laws, but was released on payment of the penalty of \$500.

Secretary Floyd at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 17, 1859.

Secretary Floyd and lady have arrived here.

The Fire at Attleboro.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1859.

The loss by the fire in Attleboro was \$70,000, and is covered by insurance to the amount of \$50,000, all in New England offices.

The Stabbing Affray in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1859.

Mr. Fay, who was stabbed yesterday by Dr. Ayer, will probably recover, provided mortification does not supervene.

Sentence of a Defaulter.

St. Louis, Sept. 17, 1859.

George O. Altherton, charged with embezzling \$60,000 from the Southern Bank of St. Louis, in April last, was convicted to-day, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Markets.

BRISTOL, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

Flour in fair demand; prices unchanged: sales 1,300 bbls. Wheat in light supply and moderate demand: export for small lots, market tending downward: sales 5,000 bushels white Canada, in small lots at \$1.29 a \$1.32; 500 bushels white winter Illinois at the same price; 400 bushels red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 1 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 2 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 3 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 4 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 5 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 6 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 7 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 8 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 9 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 10 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 11 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 12 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 13 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 14 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 15 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 16 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 17 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 18 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 19 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 20 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 21 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 22 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 23 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 24 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 25 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 26 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 27 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 28 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 29 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 400 bushels No. 30 red winter Illinois at \$1.25; 40